

EXPOSES GERMAN TRADE JEALOUSY

Prince Lichnowsky, Ambassador at London at Outbreak of War, in Frank Story.

BRITAIN UNCOMFORTABLE

By Creation Powerful Prussian Naval Force—Writer Gets Into Disfavor.

Stockholm, March 28.—Anglo-German negotiations concerning the Berlin-Bagdad railway and German naval and commercial jealousy of Great Britain are touched upon in further sections of the personal memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war. Excerpts from the memorandum are being published by the Politiken and already have brought the prince into disfavor in German officialdom because of his frank statements on German diplomacy, which he did not intend to be made public.

Prince Lichnowsky, after describing efforts to secure a better understanding between Germany and England and the negotiations over the Anglo-German treaty, refers to the so-called Bagdad railway treaty. This aimed, in fact, at a division of Asia-Minor into spheres of interest, although, the prince writes, this expression was carefully avoided in consideration of the rights of the sultan of Turkey.

Referring to the difficult question of German naval activity, Prince Lichnowsky says it was never judged quite correctly. The creation of a mighty fleet on the other shore of the North sea and the simultaneous development of the continent's most important military power into a most important naval power, he declares, had at least to be recognized by Great Britain as uncomfortable.

Not Welcome to Britain.

To maintain the necessary lead and preserve the supremacy of the seas, the prince adds, Great Britain had to undertake preparations and expenses which weighed heavily on the taxpayers. The threat against British world position was that the German policy permitted the possibility of a war-like development to appear. This possibility, the prince asserts, was obviously near during the Moroccan crisis and the Bosnian question.

The powers had become reconciled to the German fleet in its definite strength. Obviously it was not welcome to Great Britain and, the prince declares, constituted one of the motives for England's joining hands with Russia and France.

On account of the German fleet alone, Prince Lichnowsky says, Great Britain would have drawn the sword as little as on account of German trade, "which it is pretended called forth her jealousy and finally brought about war."

From the beginning, Prince Lichnowsky says, she adopted the standpoint that in spite of the fleet it would be possible to come to a friendly understanding and rapprochement if the Germans did not propose new votes of credit, and, above all, if the Germans did carry out an indisputable peace policy.

No Mention of German Fleet.

The prince says that he avoided all mention of the German fleet and that never a word was uttered concerning it between himself and Sir Edward Grey, then British foreign secretary.

Discussing the question of trade jealousy, Prince Lichnowsky says it rested on a faulty judgment of circumstances. It is, he says, that Germany's progress as a trading country after the war of 1870 and during the following decades threatened the interests of British trade circles, but the growing interchange of merchandise with Germany had allowed the desire to mature to preserve good relations with Great Britain's best client and business friend and this gradually suppressed all other thoughts and motives.

In commercial circles, Prince Lichnowsky says, he found the greatest good will and the desire for further economic interests in common.

Germans Executed

Number of Enemy Soldiers Wearing British Uniforms to Create Confusion.

Paris, March 28.—A number of German soldiers who had put on British uniforms in order to create confusion in the battle on the Somme front were taken prisoner and executed, according to the Intransigent.

ALLIES HOLDING ON RIGHT WING

Village of Beaumont-Hamel Appears Virtually "No Man's Land."

British Army Headquarters in France, March 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—News received from the extreme right wing is that the allies are holding well. This refers to the southern sector, where the French have been falling back.

Near Beaumont-Hamel the enemy attacked heavily. Severe fighting followed. This morning it appeared that the village virtually was No Man's Land, with the contending lines drawn on either side.

Hard fighting occurred at several points along the battle front during the night in consequence of the enemy attacks. The latest reports indicate that the British have kept the situation well in hand.

EACH TIME DRIVEN BACK.

The German artillery this morning put down an intense bombardment along the front between Acheville and the Souchez river (south of Lens), but up to the time of the filing of this dispatch (10 a.m.) no infantry action had been reported.

The Germans made several assaults near Rossignol wood, but on each occasion were driven back. Near Sully-Laurette another sharp engagement occurred, and here also the British maintained themselves and secured prisoners.

The Germans are continuing to bring up artillery and rush in new troops from various parts of the line in preparation for the continuance of the drive.

GAIN TRIFLING IN LAST 24 HOURS

London, March 28.—In the last twenty-four hours the Germans have made but one comparatively trifling gain as the result of numerous massed attacks along the whole front, says Reuters correspondent at British headquarters. For the British there may be claimed several distinct local successes, either in completely repelling enemy blows or in wresting back ground won by counter-attacks.

Although the Germans continue to use their infantry with ruthless prodigality, the general pressure along the front is for the moment less determined. This may be attributed in part to the enemy waiting to bring up heavy artillery preparatory to another great effort and in part to exhaustion.

Nothing can be learned of the appearance of enemy tanks on the British front, while those left by the retreating British were systematically destroyed, the correspondent reports. The enemy is continuing to bring troops from far and near to replenish his reserves and along wide stretches the German front is held by a mere screen of troops.

ARGENTINA ON EVE OF ANOTHER CRISIS

Buenos Aires, March 28.—Argentina is on the eve of another diplomatic crisis with Germany, more critical than any of the former ones. This is the general opinion in political circles and is based on the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Ministro-Iriarte in the Mediterranean, Jan. 28.

GERMAN REPORTS EXAGGERATED

Maj.-Gen. Maurice Declares Fact Must Be Considered in Counting Losses.

AVOID BEING MOURNFUL

Critics Create Panic—Office Telling Public Whole Truth as Fast as Possible.

London, Wednesday, March 27.—England in considering her losses in the fighting in France must take into consideration the "usual German exaggeration," Maj.-Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, said today. "In the past," he declared, "the Germans have usually given the captures of prisoners and guns in round numbers, not as actually counted, but as anticipated from the general situation. It is reasonable to assume that the same thing is being done now."

"Our total loss of guns, either from falling into the hands of the enemy or by being knocked out, is about 600, according to our best information. This compares with the German claim of 950."

"Probably the same ratio holds good regarding German claims of prisoners, and it must be remembered that the Germans' count of prisoners includes many of our wounded, whom we were unable to take with us."

Urges Patience.

Gen. Maurice said the war office was giving out the news as quickly and as fully as it was received and he urged the public to be patient.

"In these critical times," he said, "I want to emphasize that it is every one's duty to avoid making them more critical and to avoid being mournful. During the last few days some newspapers have raised the old cry that we are concealing part of the news because it is too serious to be made public. This charge not only is untrue, but has had a bad effect because it has tended to create panic. It has tended to make the people believe that things were worse than they really are."

"In our communications and statements to the public we are telling the whole truth as we know it. I have told you on previous occasions that when we are fighting a great battle on the defensive we cannot get information or sense the exact situation as quickly as the enemy. Last year in our offensive operations we saw the same principle at work."

Building Communications.

"In fact, the British communications were earlier and nearer complete than those of the Germans. In defensive battles divisional and corps headquarters are shifted; wires are down and the men on the scene are occupied with building up communications."

"We at the war office are just as impatient as you are for the news and as soon as the situation steadies we will again be receiving the hourly developments and promptly. Meanwhile let us be patient."

LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO U. S.

Washington, March 28.—The appeal of Lloyd George for urgent haste in American troop movements to France, read in New York last night by Lord Reading, British ambassador, was viewed here today as a call to the American people.

British officials are already fully advised as to the situation here and know that the American government is straining every resource to get men to the front and has confident hopes of placing a force of 1,000,000 or more men in the field during the present year.

The extent of American military aid to the allies this year depends on the work done in American plants of all kinds. The rate at which troops are expected to go forward cannot be largely dependent upon the speed with which ships are turned out.

Secretary Baker is in London and has conferred with Lloyd George and other British officials, to whom he has been able to explain his problem in bringing effective reinforcements into the great struggle.

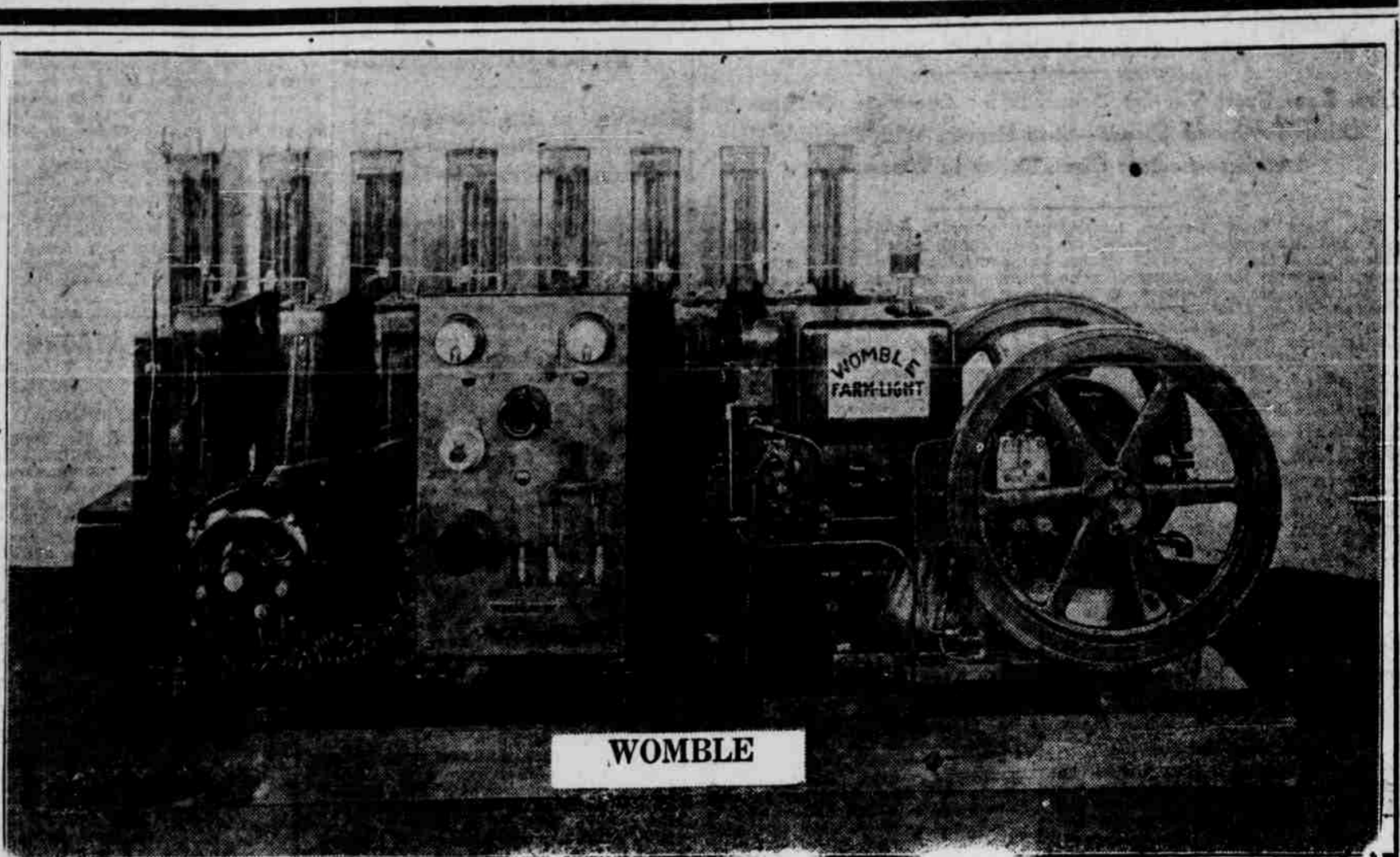
Officers here have for months been apprehensive of the attitude of complacency on the part of the country at large. Lloyd George's call may help, they hope, to bring realization of the urgency of the case home as no other appeal might do.

Decided at Versailles.

Reports of what the United States actually might do to reinforce the British and French troops were about the commonest things in the capital today. For none of them was there any color of official foundation. All army officers pointed out that whatever disposition is to be made of the American forces will be decided by the Versailles war council, in which Gen. Bliss is participating as representative of the American army. Whatever disposition is decided upon, under this plan of unified command, which President Wilson himself strongly urged on the allies, probably will become known to the war department some time after they are made.

KANSAS CITY UNDER PATROL OF GUARDS

Kansas City, March 28.—Dawn today found the downtown district of Kansas City patrolled by members of the Seventh regiment, Missouri national guard (home guards), to prevent a repetition of the rioting and wrecking of business establishments that marked the first day and night of the general strike of union workingmen in the city called yesterday in sympathy with the striking laundry workers. Guards also were stationed in the outlying districts where it was feared an attempt to resume the disorders possibly might be made. Three alleged strikers were shot and seriously wounded, one probably fatally, in the attacks on laundry plants yesterday. There were numerous reports of bruised heads and other minor injuries, as in some of the fights policemen piled their clubs freely. The strike leaders claimed approximately 2,000 persons had walked out.



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The electric light makes it easy for the children to study their school lessons, and to read in the evening. In fact, it encourages reading and study on the part of the entire family. Womble-Light is also a big factor in protecting your buildings from fire—so liable where coal oil or gas lamps are used. The cheerfulness of clean, bright electric light as compared with dim, odorous coal oil lamps is apparent the moment electric lights are installed.

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